

## NOTES ON POST-GLACIAL MOLLUSCA. I. EMMET COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

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BY FRANK C. BAKER.

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Authentic records of life from the deposits laid down by the waters of the Glacial Great Lakes are, apparently, exceedingly scarce. It is proposed to record such as have come to the writer's notice. A recent canvas of the available literature revealed the fact that little real work has been done relative to this subject. This is especially true regarding records bearing upon interglacial time, where the majority of records available are "wood and unios," which are said to have occurred in well borings. It is needless to add that this material would be of the utmost value if properly identified.

Some years ago Mr. A. W. Slocum, of the Fried Museum of Natural History, collected a number of mollusks from marl beds at Oden and Kegomic, Emmet County, Michigan. Oden lies between the Algonquin and Nipissing beaches, while Kegomic is on the old lake floor. These marl deposits are reported to be upwards of sixty feet in thickness, and the Kegomic deposit probably represents both the Algonquin and Nipissing stages. The large lakes, Burt and Mullet, as well as the smaller lakes, Crooked, Pickerel, etc., are relics of the wide strait which, during these late stages, connected Lakes Huron and Michigan and separated portions of Emmet and Cheboygan counties from the lower peninsula, the former territory forming an island, with the straits of Mackinac on the north.

The following species of mollusks have been identified from the two localities.

*Oden.*

*Sphaerium striatinum* (Lamarck).

*Physa niagarensis* Lea.

*Planorbis autrosus* Conrad.

*Planorbis campanulatus* Say.

*Galba emarginata canadensis* (Sowb.).

*Lymnaea stagnalis appressa* Linné.

*Kegomic.*

*Sphaerium striatinum* (Lamarck).

*Pisidium compressum* (Prime).

*Physa niagarensis* Lea.

*Ancylus parallelus* Haldeman.

*Planorbis deflectus* Say.

*Planorbis campanulatus* Say.

*Galba galbana* (Say).

*Galba humilis rustica* (Lea).

Comparisons between the faunas of the two localities would be without significance until more systematic collecting has been done. The list of species will doubtless be greatly extended by future research.

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#### CONCERNING CYPRAEA EXANTHEMA, CERVUS AND CERVINETTA.

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BY EUGENE W. PRESBREY.

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*C. exanthema*, Lin., 1767; Gray, 1825; Reeve, 1844; Hinds, 1845; Adams, 1852; Roberts, 1885; Dall, 1903.

*C. cervus*, Lin., 1771; Lam., (*cervina*) 1822; Gray, 1825; Reeve (var. ex.), 1844; Adams, 1852; Roberts, 1885.

*C. cervinetta*, Kiener,—; Desh, 1844; Adams, 1852; Roberts, 1885. Reeves says *cervinetta* is var. of *cervus*. Adams speaks of *cervina*, which was Lamarck's name for *cervus*, as distinct from *cervus*. Gray names var. a, and b, of *exanthema*. Roberts says *cervinetta* is a var. of *exanthema*.

For habitat, Roberts give *cervus* to Panama and West Coast of America. Dr. Dall properly locates *exanthema* from Hatteras to Darien, but he does not mention *cervus* either as a variety or as being found on the Florida east coast. Reeve and Sowerby located *cervus* in the East Indies. Adams said Polynesian Province.

The majority of monographers have distinguished *cervus* from *exanthema*, but none seems to have found a home for it. Nor are the other two definitely placed. Roberts is nearest to the facts.

For three years past the writer has had favorable opportunities for the study of these species in their natural habitat and may, perhaps, presume to record some facts that have forced themselves upon him.

*Cypraea exanthema* is found from Hatteras to Darien, but in greatest numbers and perfection of development around the Florida keys. They are born in the deep water. When an inch or so in